INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1902.

DENVER THIS MONTH.

Most Important Question Is Proposed Changes in the International Lesson System.

13.000.000 STUDENTS

INTERESTED IN THE COMING SUN-DAY SCHHOOL CONVENTION.

Triennial Meeting Which Will Be Attended by over 1,000 Delegates-The Lesson Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. most respects, the most important religious | the convention. The convention is sup- | ments are sold, in addition to the developconvention of the year, the tenth interna- ported, financially, by the state organiza- ment of a large trade in Kneipp diets. tion Sunday-school convention, is to meet tions, and the \$12,000 or so which it annu- Chief among the latter is the Kneipp merchants and coal dealers as long as the Sunday-school interests. The international effects of the convention will doubtless be | palatable beverage. Kneipp tea has also lesson is the chief fruit of the associations, and while the international convention meets but triennially, there is held under its auspices 10,000 or more annual local conventions. Through these the best and most practical methods are promoted. the standard of teaching is raised and Sun-

day-school extension is furthered.

One of the functions of the international convention is the election of a lesson committee to prepare the international series for 1906-11. The committee to be appointed this year will be unusually important, because since the appointment of the present committee in 1896 the whole field of Sunday-school teaching has received unusual attention from specialists in pedagogy, and a comparatively new psychology of religious training has come to the front and must be considered by the new committee. The whole subject of Sundayschool curricula will be thoroughly discussed in the convention and some radical changes in methods and lessons would not be unexpected. There are, for instance, two live questions to come before the Denver meeting, on both of which much feeling exists. One of them is whether the number of temperance lessons shall be decreased. Under the present arrangement four temperance lessons are interjected each year into the otherwise consecutive and logical series. Pressure will be brought at Denver to have this number reduced to two. Many think that these special lessons ought to be taken out altogether, but friends of temperance instruction will stoutly oppose such course, and may even fight the proposed reduction. The other live. question is the breaking of the uniformity of the lessons. This uniformity has already been broken in some slight measure by the adoption of the junior series. Now it is proposed to further break it by the adoption of senior series. If this be done the uniformity of the international series will disappear, probably forever, and with that uniformity will go much of the reason for the existence of such lessons and the selecting committee.

CRITICISM FREQUENT. been frequent of late, especially since what | the Bible to the young advanced. may be called the pedagogy of the Sunday school has been better understood, but International convention, itself a delegated

A. E. Dunning, D. D., Boston, Congrega- | world. tional, secretary; J. M. Stiffler, D. D., Pennsylvania, Baptist; B. F. Jacobs, Chicago, Baptist; J. I. D. Hinds, Ph. D., Tennessee, Cumberland Presbyterian; B. B. Tyler, D. D., Denver, Disciples of Christ; J. S. Stahr, D. D., Lancaster, Pa., Reformed; J. R. Sampey, D. D., Louisville, Baptist; H. W. Warren, D. D., Denven Baltimore, United Brethren; John R. Pep- for Indiana, submitted one in Calcutta, India, and one in Mel-Schauffler has had almost as long service, movement of the society exist in his diswhile Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist | trict. There is a great strategic opportun-Church, now resident in Europe, has al- ity from a denominational point of view.

ways been active in the interest of the in- | The report continues: "The intense activconvention was held in Philadelphia, but minishing, the immense production of oil, the time was not ripe for the work, for amounting, last year, to nearly 1,000,000 twenty-six years elapsed before the third | barrels, suffice to keep up the excitement. Ten years later the Sunday-school workers | commercial and industrial activity are in | near future. The Kneipp cure is practical, and the first lesson committee appointed, the old-time Western "boom." held triennially, and Baltimore, Atlanta, Toronto, Louisville, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. and thirty thousand inhabitants. Youthful Louis, Boston and Atlanta (for the second vigor, insight, adventurous restlessness, time) have been the scenes of conventions. power of adaptation, commercial instincts Meanwhile, America sent, in 1889, four hun- | and the strenuous life, characterize these in 1898. The second world's convention was | in the full tide of a second epoch of settle-

OVER 13,000,000 SCHOLARS.

In 1832 there were fifteen States repre- and and the strangeness of much of Indi- a man with a castiron throat. Then she got

1869, at Newark, twenty-eight States and of real static force which is to be deplored, one Territory sent delegates, while at the quite satisfactory progress has been made last convention, Atlanta, 1899, thirty-six during the past year.

States and Territories and four British "Four recently organized churches voted provinces were represented. In 1896, Mexi- | self-support, relieving the treasury \$750. co, Central America and the West Indies | East Chicago, Hope Church of Anderson, ALL ITS PHASES TO BE DISCUSSED AT became a part of the international work. Trinity of Indianapolis, and Porter consti-It is now estimated that in North America | tute the list, with salaries ranging from 150,000 Sunday schools use the international \$1,400 to \$800, and all are suitably provided lesson series, having an enrolled member- with buildings. Four new churches have ship of 13,500,000 scholars. All but six States | been organized: South Bend, with 25 memand provinces are now organized auxili- bers, since increased to 35; Miller, with 7 aries of the convention. Many of these | members; La Crosse, with 26 members, 17 auxiliaries, such as Ohio, Pennsylvania on confession; Gaston, with 14 members, and Massachusetts, have reached a very all but two on confession."

KNEIPP CURES GALORE.

All Sorts of Remedies Used by Disciples of the Bavarian Priest.

results. Since 1892, the workers have met in | New York Mail and Express. annual conference for the consideration of ! their special problems. The state associa-States, several years ago, of the Knelpp tions do not lose their identity in the con- | method of curing disease there has been a steady growth in the number of remedies Every State and Territory is represented | advocated and placed on sale by the proin the convention by four delegates for moters of the theories and practices of the Some Information About the Coal tending out over the river. The black band ent languages. At the end of a month, on every 150,000 of population. A correspond- | famous Bavarian priest. At first Father ing number is admitted from the provinces | Kneipp's system was confined to walking and territories of Canada and Newfound- barefooted through wet grass, and a few land. The delegates are appointed by the simple applications of hot and cold water; executive committees of their associa- whereas, at present, not only has the tions and only persons holding such ap- "water cure" been elaborated upon, but NEW YORK, June 7.-What will be, in pointment have the privilege of voting in herb medicines of all kinds and for all ail- dianapolis, and, in fact, all over the coun-

in Denver, June 26 to 30. From one thou- ally spends is secured through pledges malt coffee, for which a large sale is presand to twelve hundred Sunday-school made by the auxiliaries at the triennial dicted in the near future, not alone to those ever, the Indiana miners went out in symworkers are expected to attend. The inter- gatherings. On the tentative programme following the teachings of Kneipp, but to national convention is a delegated body for the Denver meeting are the names of those who have been even most emphatic representing auxiliary associations and the most prominent Sunday-school work- in deriding his work. Malt coffee is manustanding for the organized co-operation of ers in this country and Canada and the factured from barley, and makes a really

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN TO PEOPLE OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Industries Would Be Paralyzed a the City Would in Every Sense Be Dead.

LIFE OF THE COAL FIELDS

Since the introduction in the United ANTHRACITE PRODUCT WILL LAST Pittsburg and travel up the Monongahela great strike which occurred on Sept. 17, OVER SIXTY YEARS.

> Fields of Indiana-Three Big Miners' Strikes.

While all of the cities surrounding Intry, are growing fearful of a coal famine, there is no such dread here on the part of strike situation remains as it is. If, howpathy with the rest things would be altered, although local dealers say that they could furnish coal for domestic use for sixty days without trouble, but those who depend upon it for steam would be compelled to get some other fuel or do without, because they haven't stock enough on hand to supply wholesale customers. Of course, when natural gas was plentiful some years ago a coal strike concerned the inhabitants of this city very little, but now, since all of the large factories and buildings have discontinued the use of gas and are depending almost exclusively on coal, the details of a strike of miners are watched with in-

This city has the advantage in the present strike, because of coal used here comparatively little is anthracite. With the increased use of coal, however, dealers still assert that this city is not in the proper sense of the word a coal-burning town. One of the most prominent coal merchants said that the people would be surprised if they knew how few people were really depending wholly on coal, outside of those who use it for steam. He said that the increased amount of coal sold here last year was small when compared with the number of persons who discontinued the use of gas. He further said that among his personal friends he found that a large majority of them used petroleum for fuel, and also a still greater number had private hot-water plants put in their homes, which reduced the number of fires.

In Indianapolis nearly all of the coal used for every purpose is bituminous or soft coal. There is a very small percentage of anthracite consumed here, and the merchants who sell large quantities of coal claim that they don't sell a ton a day of it at this season of the year. It is said that from May 1 until the last of July is known as the dullest time of the whole year in the coal trade, and that is one reason that the local dealers do not feel much concerned about the strike, for the principal thing that is being done by them at the present time is stocking up for the year. Of course, all shipments of hard coal from the East were stopped soon after the strike was declared, and this will necessarily delay them for some time in getting in the winter supply, as it all comes from one place. The merchants here also claim

company could not furnish light to its cusbut the hand presses, and these could do od of mining, because it is very wasteful-

coal. A great quantity of it is consigned | coal fields will cover at least 300 years and here, and after arriving is rebilled to some probably longer. is that a great amount of the coal that that the last report he prepared and that comes through here is from Indiana mines, was devoted almost exclusively to coal, almost be called the distributing point for | the production of coal in Indiana was

poses, even to the making of steam.

INDIANA COAL BEDS.

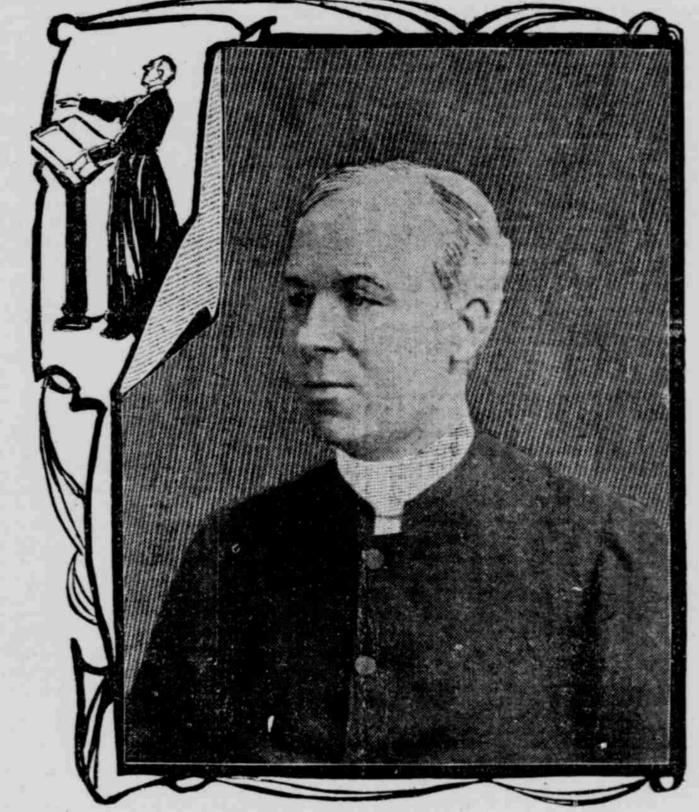
mining operations on a large scale have known to be. Lands that are some distance The Craze Has Already Reached Inbeen steadily developed. In certain places from a railroad or working mines may where coal mining has been carried on often be obtained as low as \$25 an acre and extensively for some time, to find connect- less. ed mines where one may travel for several miles underground is not exceptional. It is often possible to trace a coal bed across | Workers, says that there are approxia whole county and even farther. An in- mately 10,800 miners employed in this State. stance of this kind occurs in Pennsylvania, In the last four years they have taken where the largest bed of coal in the coun- part in two of the three great strikes. The try is located. If a person will start from last one that they participated in was the river, or any of its tributaries, a conspicu- 1900. It involved 138,000 men of the coal ous horizontal black band can be noticed, regions of Indiana, West Virginia, Ohio, broken only at intervals by openings from | Illinois and Pennsylvania and represented which tramways lead to long buildings ex- foreigners speaking about fourteen differis the well-known Pittsburg coal bed, and Oct. 18, all of the demands of the striking has been traced over an area 225 miles long | miners were granted and they returned and 100 miles wide. In Iowa, which is a to work with a net increase of 10 per cent. large coal-producing State, conditions are in wages. The settlement was due solely just opposite to what they are in Pennsyl- to the untiring efforts of Senator Hanna vania, for there it is a rare thing to find and J. Pierpont Morgan. The next strike

It is shown that a large portion of this a ton to a basis of 60 cents a ton. It lasted State is underlaid with coal, as the area a little over two months, when a comproexceeds 7,000 square miles. Out of the total | mise on 65 cents was brought about and

is a conceded fact that mining in Indiana is the demand has increased to such an exbecoming one of the leading enterprises in | tent that no doubt the production is about the State. Of course, the only quality of double, and coal land has increased in coal that comes from this State is soft, or | value about in the same proportion. The bituminous, and is used here for all pur- | worth of land which is underlaid with coal is not as great, however, as many people might imagine, and yet there is no special The extent of the coal beds in Indiana | rule that can be laid down regarding this. is not unknown, as mining has been the In most places lands that sell for from chief industry in certain parts of the \$30 to \$60 an acre without coal sell for State since 1850, and from the year 1879 from \$40 to \$100 an acre where coal is

INDIANA MINERS. Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine a coal bed more than four or five miles | in importance to this great strike in which in extent. It is more than possible that the miners of Indiana took part was in some of the main beds of Indiana extend 1897, when in response to a general order over several thousand square miles, and it | 112,000 men quit work. Their demands is thought by many that they are one con- | were for an increase in wages, which, on tinuous sheet of coal that covers most of July 3, the day the movement was inaugu-Illinois, part of Indiana and Kentucky. | rated, were on a basis of from 52 to 60 cents number of counties, which is ninety-two, the men returned to work. To the miners

FATHER DUCEY A FRIEND OF LABOR.



Father Ducey, who has taken an active part in adjusting previous labor trouble, is awaiting an opportunity to use his good offices in the anthracite miners' strike.

The principal reason for this is that the 540 square miles, and the coal beds there during the two months of the strike, was mann in his palmiest days. East consumes much larger quantities of are for the most part workable. At Vin- over \$8,000,000.

purpose, and this would of course mean being exhausted. Dr. Peter Roberts, aumuch in the way of having a dark city and | thor of "The Anthracite Coal Industry," the stopping of many other things that de- says that, as all the anthracite coal comes pend on electricity for running power. The from one small district in northern Pennquantities of coal each day, could not move | sixty or seventy years. He further says a car over the streets of the city and all that sooner or later the prospect of a coal walk in cold water, and when winter sends | transportation would be stopped. The water | famine must be faced. Unless some subcompany would be compelled to quit pump- stitute for coal can be found it is impossicity are absolutely dependent upon, and take place in our methods of industry and all of the high office buildings would be rapid transit. M. Sartiaux, chief of engideserted because the elevators and all other | neers of the Northern Railway of France, The railroads, which are the largest con- says: "In ten years petroleum and alcohol and health-shower baths, vapor summers of coal, would no doubt be the will take the place of coal, and in this way greatest sufferers if unable to get fuel. The all the dangers of a coal famine will be daily newspapers would have to cease pub- averted." It is said that this condition is lication for there would be nothing to use | mostly brought about by the present methsupply the people. All of the large foun- taken out last year. It seems, however, dries and factories that are located here from all reports, that the present generawould have to quit business. In fact, the tion need feel no alarm about the giving town would be dead. A strike at this sea- out of coal, for even the scientists say that With coal dealers the domestic trade does | ties that the coal fields of this State will not open until late fall, while the wholesale last much longer than that. They further assert that instead of the improved meth-The actual amount of coal that is used ods of mining exhausting the coal supply in this city each year is often the subject | they tend to lengthen the life of the fields there are so many small coal dealers who changing and exhaustion of competing do just business enough to keep alive, and fields and the better methods of utilizing then all the coal that is shipped here is not | the Indiana coal would greatly increase the city, but this is not so in regard to local creased demand, that the life of the Indiana

and then forwarded to its destination. It was \$1,750,000. Of course, since that time our judgment of ability.

allest coal district is of American labor troubles. The attempt

HEADS AND MINDS.

A Scientific Person Says There Is No Necessary Relation Between Them. London Chronicle.

A very old and always popular topic is whether there is any definite relationship betwixt the size and shape of the head and the individual intelligence. While some while, contrariwise, many large-headed in-

dividuals are by no means brilliant intellectually, but ofter the reverse. The vast bulk of a brain is composed of sages. Again, if research is to be trusted, (probably the frontal) region which have to When, therefore, we talk about the size of only an infinitesimal fraction of the threecells that are the agents of our nervous no larger proportion to the brain's mass offering themselves as sacrifices.

than the rind of a Dutch cheese does to the eatable portion. Professor Karl Pearson, the distinguished statistician, whose attempts to test biological problems by mathematical means are the question of the relation between the size of head and intellectual preponderance. His paper was read before th Royal Soclety. If the working man has a smaller head on the average than the professional ing. Herrmann used to say that the inifference is due to better nutrition. But ridge undergraduates whose careers were known. The results are given as showing ability as judged by entry for an honors examination and the size and shape of the that very brilliant men may have a head | conjuring. Explanations and apparatus do slightly larger than the average, but Professor Pearson adds that the increase is so Indiana coal, for most of it is sent here 4,068,124 tons, and that the capital invested | small that it cannot form any element in

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOCIETY INTERESTED IN THIS FORM OF ENTERTAINMENT.

dianapolis and Many Amateurs Are Springing Up.

FREDERICK B. SIMPSON TALKS

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS GIVEN PRI-VATE PERFORMANCES HERE.

He Finds It an Expensive but Edifying Pastime-An Interview with a Professional Conjurer.

In Eastern cities there is a steadily increasing interest in "parlor magic" among society people, and this peculiar form of entertainment at social functions promises to develop into a reigning fad next year. As Indianapolis has had a touch of the magic fever of late it is not unlikely that this city will fall in line and take up the new craze when society returns from its summer vacation. At several parties during the last three or four weeks the hostess has dispensed with the usual card game or musical offering in favor of a bewildering series of sleight-of-hand tricks performed by some skillful amateur. "I find that everybody likes to be fooled," explained one well-known Indianapolis woman upon one of these occasions, "and it's more fun to be fooled in a drawing room than in the big auditorium of a theater. The only difficulty is to get hold of a really

clever trick player." Those fortunate young men who are gifted with smooth tongues and smoother fingers have been in great demand in consequence. Indianapolis has quite an number of expert "card manipulators" and sleight-of-hand geniuses among its young society men, and most of them have been called upon continually since the fad started to entertain selected audiences in private houses. About the cleverest amateur, however, that this city has ever seen is Frederick B. Simpson, a New Yorker, who occasionally visits Indianpolis while journeying between Cuba, N. Y., and Terre Haute. Mr. Simpson is the son of the wealthy race horse owner who was the proud possessor of Star Pointer when that wonderful record-breaker was in his prime, and devotes his time, when he is not practicing new tricks, to the management of his father's fine training stables in Cuba and Terre Haute. Sleight-of-hand is a hobby with him and an expensive one, too. He is never happier than when preparing for one of his drawing room entertainments and never hesitates to spend all of his spare cash for flowers, bon-bons and other pretty things which he produces, in the course of his evening's specialty from borrowed hats and other people's pockets, and then presents as souvenirs to his audience.

LEFT CONFECTIONS BEHIND. When Mr. Simpson took the train the other night for Cuba, N. Y., he left behind a miniature candy store and a smallsized banquet at a residence on Central avenue, where he had just finished one of his magical entertainments. Nobody appeared to know just where all the toothsome morsels, fruit and other good things had come from-except Mr. Simpson, and he wouldn't tell. And he took the secret Criticism of the lesson committee has far-reaching and the scientific teaching of become a reality, masquerading under the that all of the Eastern cities will receive coal is found in twenty-six of them. Of of this State, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, with him when he left town. He had been first attention as soon as the strike is de- this number fourteen are entirely underlaid | Ohio and Illinois this strike involved a | in the city for several days and had spent clared off, as the West always gets the with coal, six where coal is found in the loss of over \$15,000,000; to the mine owners | nearly all of his time playing tricks for his "short end" of all such deals from the largest part and six which contain coal in and railroads of over \$7,000,000, while the friends, who insisted upon being fooled, Eastern mine operators, who see that their small quantities. The county that has the loss to the public, owing to the increased and had wound up with a series of surown interests are well taken care of first. | most coal is Knox, which has a coal area of | demand of 25 per cent. in the price of coal | prises that would have done credit to Herr-

"The difference between the amateur and anthracite coal each year than the West. | cennes, which is the county seat, the shafts | The next of the three strikes occurred | the professional conjurer," Mr. Simpson COAL FAMINE IN NEW YORK. | are sunk to a depth of from 350 to 400 feet. | in 1898, and it was wholly the miners of | said, while discussing his hobby, "is prin-It is very nearly certain that a coal fam- It is here that the thickest beds in the Illinois that were involved. This strike cipally this: The professional is paid to ine will occur in and about New York if State are found, which measure over thir- began in the early days of April and lasted perform and the amateur pays to perform. something is not done shortly. Anthra- ty-two feet in depth. While the coal bed until November of the same year, and It often costs me as much as \$15 or \$20 cite is now selling at \$8 and \$8.50 a ton, of Knox county covers the largest area, caused the loss of twelve lives and hun- to give one of these little affairs of mine, which is an advance of \$1.65 and \$2.15 a ton. Clay county produces the most coal. The | dreds of thousands of dollars, but ended | for I don't care to do things half way-and to co-operate in order that lessons which sters as much ordained as are any Quak- residents have been utilized, the chief end In this city the advance has only been 75c. amount that comes from that county is in a victory for the miners. This was one what is a magical show without the flowers may best meet the needs of the entire con- ers, this is yet the first time women have in view being the purifying of the blood Before the strike it was selling at \$6.25 and twice as large as that from Knox. The

Mr. Simpson has made a study of magic

and is thoroughly conversant with the subject. He says that the art of conjuring dates back to the beginning of the Egyptian priesthood when the production of seemingly impossible occurrences was attributed to the higher powers. During the middle ages the conjurers began to admit that their performances were not supernatural, but were merely forms of human deception. Of course the "jugglers," as those who professed to do miracles were called, did not disappear altogether until modern times, but only once in awhile were these nomads heard from. the greatest fakirs that ever lived was Signor Castelli, who traveled through Europe during the middle ages, going by wagon and using a portable stage. He caused immense excitement among the country people by announcing programme was to invite a volunteer from would begin by biting the poor countryman's nack, which of course would cause ing everybody else out of the notion of PROBABLY RIGHT

"I don't know but what, after all, that fellow had the right idea," said Mr. Simpson in telling the story, "for when you once impress your audience with the feeling that you are capable of doing almost anything may seem, you will usually have clear sailfar greater importance than all dexterity and machinery. There are any amount of Robert Houdin, the great French magician,

MAY CALL AN ARBITRATION MEETING.

high state of efficiency. In twenty-nine

States and six provinces paid workers de-

vote their time to Sunday-school interests,

so that fifty or more specialists in various

departments are constantly employed in an

effort to better methods and secure larger

vention and their autonomy is preserved.



The anthracite coal mine operators having declined to arbitrate questions growing out of the great strike in Pennsylvania, Mr. Moore, of the Civic Federation, is being urged to call a meeting of operators, miners and others in an effort to end the strike.

much of the criticism is unjust, because distinguish them from the Hicksite, are to of whooping cough based upon ignorance of the plan of its revise their discipline on the subject of "physician" have gone to the extent of appointment and its spirit. The committee marriage and divorce. A committee was providing, practically, for all the wants of came into existence at Indianapolis in 1872 named at the Yearly Meeting of 1901, and man during sickness and good health. and is, first and last, only a committee of reported progress at the Yearly Meeting of chief material being linen of superior qualselection. It does not prepare expositions | 1902, just held. An interesting action of the | ity. Father Kneipp was a strong advocate of the lessons, these are entirely the prod- late meeting was the naming of a co-ordi- of linen for wear in summer and winter, uct of publishing houses and their writers. nate committee, consisting of women. Rec- tured in all weights and textures. The committee has always asked advice ognizing, as Quakers do, the absolute To recite all the Kneipp herb cures would and suggestion from outside, biblical schol- | equality of the sexes, in the right to speak | ars and Sunday-school workers being asked in meeting for sufferance and also as min- | ill the herbs most common to all country How large this constituency is was told | sion of the primary rules of Yearly Meet- | asts, arguing that the great majority of | about as high as was reported that 13,034,728 pupils in North | with men, and the subject is one that Epis-America were studying these lessons from | copalians, Presbyterians and Baptists have action of the Quakers, in that it was taken The present committee consists of John | by Philadelphia Orthodox Yearly Meeting, Potts, D. D., Ontario, Methodist, chairman; the most conservative Quaker body in the

GAINING IN INDIANA.

Superintendent Curtis's Report on the Congregational Church's Growth. Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6 .- At the meeting of the Congregational Home Mission Methodist; A. F. Schauffler, D. D., New | Society here this week, the Rev. E. D. Cur-York, Presbyterian; E. B. Kephart, D. D., tis, D. D., of Indianapolis, superintendent Mosheim Rhodes, D. D., St. Louis, Luther- ty-nine missionaries have been in service tions. Twenty-seven Sunday schools report

Superintendent Curtis reported that the The international lesson system dates the discovery and utilization of natural gas strangeness of Congregationalism to Indi-

name of "Columbia tea." It is a concoction of various herbs, and is recommended for nearly all stomach and intestinal com-Quakers who are known as orthodox, to plaints, and is said to be beneficial in cases

> In short, the disciples of the Bavarian and his linen undergarments are manufac-

be to convey a good impression of a chemist's catalogue. For almost every human and the building up of the general system.

ot alone is honey wine supposed to take the place of the common alcoholic stimusons suffering from catarrh and dyspepsia. Kneipp disciple proved a genuine follower by simply rising before sunrise and walking a mile or two through the dew-covered grass. The chief defect with this treatment, at least in northern latitudes, was that grass does not exist throughout the year, and that the dew is contemporary with the spring and summer poets. However, the disciple may not now practice three months and preach nine, for Kneipp barefoot walking has been made to embrace all the months of the year. When the autumn lays bare the fields the patient is advised to the first snow flurries walks through the

latter are recommended In the event of all three remedies being difficult of practice, the patient may gain the desired result by walking on wet tones. This latter will most likely prove of greatest popularity with city residents, as it merely entails a stretch of stone side-

walk and a watering pot. baths and piunge baths; baths for the ankles, baths for the knees and baths for now included in Father Knelpp's list of Kneipp convert at present means nothing ess than conversion to a system with as many "dont's" and "musts" as the old familiar "Family Physician" in leather bind-

Joseph Schaefer, of 9 Barclay street, is one of the foremost followers of Father Kneipp in the United States. He says that for eight years he has used no coffee save malt coffee in his family, and that it is superior to the common article.

'I advocate the improved Kneipp cures because I know they are best," said Mr. "Gradually the teachings of Father Kneipp are extending to all parts of the United States, and already there are four large Kneipp sanitariums in operation in this country. They are all doing a large business, and others are to be built in the and that is the reason for its success."

New Version.

Philadelphia Record. "My wife has the feminine idea that rest," said a printer yesterday. "The other came back I thought she looked rather ibilant, 'See here,' she said, 'you always pay 5 cents for your clgars, don't you?" went on. 'You are always getting stuck. It money. You pay 5 cents for one cigar and four for 5 cents.' And she actually did produce four pieces of rope that would choke sented at the New York convention. In ana to Congregationalism, causing a lack | mad because I refused to smoke 'em."